

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXX., NO. 18.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1636.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

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## LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Literary Society Hold an Evening With Carleton

Possible Last Trip of Rabbit

Hat of Late Capt. Norberg Washed Up—Young Hee Has Many Charges for Bribery Against Him—Pak-a-pio Players Get Off—Heart Party Etc.

MAUI, March 9.—During last evening occurred the regular monthly meeting of the Maui Literary Society, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku. The long and unusually interesting programme was made up largely of the poems of Will Carleton. The following record of the evening's events was varied throughout by appropriate and pleasing tableaux:

Quartette—Messrs. Dickey, Baldwin, Nicoll and Lindsay.

Piano Solo ..... Miss Chamberlain.

Sketch of Carleton's Life—Dr. Beck-

with.

Recitation—"Little Golden Hair"—

Miss Lottie Baldwin.

Piano Solo ..... Miss Grace Dickey

Recitation—"Betsy and I Are Out"—

Miss Mossman.

Reading—"How Betsy and I Made

Up"—Mr. Dickey.

Recitation—"The Hero of the Tower"—

Miss Maude Baldwin.

Piano and Violin Duet—Misses Watson

Reading—"Gone With a Handsome

Man"—Mrs. Ogg.

Guitar Solo ..... Miss Mossman

Recitation—"Over the Hill to the

Poohouse"—Mrs. Bailey.

Recitation—"Over the Hill from the

Poohouse"—Mr. Aiken.

Vocal Solo ..... Mrs. F. B. Aiken

TABLEAUX.

Reading—"Our Traveled Parson"—

Mr. Hardy.

Quartette—Messrs. Dickey, Baldwin,

Nicoll and Lindsay.

It was after 10 p.m. before the large number of guests present chatted over sandwiches and coffee, ice-cream and cake, and afterwards rode home by moonlight.

The Kahului pak-a-pio players were acquitted this week at Wailuku, to the disappointment of Deputy-Sheriff Dickey, who labored hard to arrange what was thought to be a good case.

During Monday, the 4th, the steamer Kabului, Capt. Yarneberg, arrived in Kahului, 11 days from San-Francisco. She brought eight passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, of Lahaina, who return after a vacation trip to the Coast; Mr. Andrews, tourist; G. W. Smith, who has gone to Hilo; Mrs. Forsyth, who visits her sister, Mrs. D. Center, of Spreckelsville; Laurie Crook, who returns to Makawao; and Mr. and Mrs. Foster. For cargo, she brought general merchandise for the Haiku Sugar Company, and Messrs. Hudson, Wadsworth and Waldvogel. The steamer having obtained only a partial freight of sugar, bides and bananas at Kahului, departed for Honolulu Thursday night. There is a rumor in vogue that this is the last trip of the Kabului, and Maui people sincerely hope not.

On Monday evening, the 4th, the eighth party of the Young Ladies' Club took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, of Hamakapoko. It was not a dance this time, but a "Heart" party. A pleasant time is reported.

The only trace of the missing Captain Norberg that has been found is a hat discovered several days ago on Kahului beach. The crown was bent as though crushed in by his supposed fall against the gunwale of the boat. Norberg was an unmarried man of 35 or 40 years of age.

H. S. Tregloan, the well-known Honolulu tailor, has been visiting Wailuku and Makawao.

James Falconer of Hakalau has been visiting J. W. Coiville of Pala this week. The gentleman is on a trip around the world, via New Zealand. Prior to his departure from Hawaii the plantation employees presented him with an elegant gold-mounted cane made of date palm.

During Thursday, the 7th, the steamer Hawaii touched in at Kahului and Hana, leaving a small island mail.

The Wailuku police raided the premises belonging to Young Hee last Sunday and found sixty-five tins of opium and twenty-five pipes. The two Chinamen arrested plead guilty and paid a fine of \$250 each.

During Friday, the 8th, Young Hee was tried by the Police Court of Wailuku for attempted bribery of members of the police department. There are eight counts against him, amounting to \$120, which he is alleged to have offered in some way and for some purpose to Deputy Sheriff Dickey and Captain Lindsay at different times and

in different ways. The first count only was brought into question yesterday, and the evidence for the prosecution was completed at 6 p.m. Judge Helekuhi continued the affair till Wednesday, the 13th. Young Hee is perhaps the most prominent as well as the most wealthy Chinaman on Maui, and consequently the affair has created much interest. Messrs. Chillingworth, Long, Kepoikai and John Kalama are his counsels.

The steamer Kinai touched at Maalaea bay last week. The mention in last week's notes to the contrary was incorrect.

Miss May Baldwin is visiting on Maui.

Weather—much warmer than last week

## IN MEMORIAM.

Company B and Other Comrades at Charles L. Carter's Grave.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Sunday, the members of Volunteer Companies B, A and C, together with the Government band and four platoons of police, met outside the barracks in preparation for the march to Nuuanu cemetery for the purpose of decorating the grave of Charles Carter.

The procession started with the platoons of native police, commanded by Captain Robert Parker, next came Professor Berger with his band, followed by Companies B, A and C, in the order given.

The rear was brought up by a wagonette, in which were Lieutenant-Colonel Soper (Adjutant-General), and Major Potter, of the President's staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Captain Ashley (Quartermaster), Captain Gartenberg (Ordnance department), Captain Cooper (Surgeon) of the Regimental staff, and Captain Camara.

The order of the march was down Hotel street, up Fort to Beretania, on Beretania to Nuuanu, and up Nuuanu to the cemetery. Arriving there, the band was stationed near the grave, the platoons of police were swung around into line, while the military companies marched to places directly opposite. The police and the military formed an avenue up which the officers, a corporal and three privates of Company B marched, carrying flowers wrought into various designs for the decoration of their comrade's grave. The largest and most prominent was one forming a large letter B of marguerites and ferns, which was placed at the foot of the grave.

The captain, who has been stopping at the Arlington, went out on the tug. He stated that there was nothing but casks in the hold and the natural inference is drawn that the fire must have been set by some of the crew. The story told by the crew is that about 10 o'clock while in the fore'sle playing cards one of their number noticed an odor as of tar burning. He called attention to the fact and about the same time the men on watch noticed smoke issuing from the fore hatch. The fire had gained such a headway that the deck and hatch were thoroughly heated.

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## MISSIONARY CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

Interesting Meeting at the Residence of P. C. Jones

## REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Soares Presents an Interesting Paper on Portugal and the Portuguese—Rev. Kenneth Duncan, Mrs. Whitney and Others Read Interesting Essays.

The regular monthly meeting of the Honolulu Missionary Children's Society was held last Saturday night at the residence of P. C. Jones, forty-five persons being present.

After the usual opening exercises of scripture reading and prayer, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The board of directors recommended to the society the name of W. E. Beckwith. The rules were suspended and the secretary notified to cast a unanimous ballot in favor of the gentleman as a member of the society. Mr. Beckwith is the new teacher of book-keeping at Punahoa College.

The music committee of which Miss Grace Richards is chairman, presented a piano and cornet duet by Miss Smith and Miss Jones respectively. The selection was heartily enjoyed and put every one in a good mood for the literary entertainment which followed.

The Maile Wreath committee presented papers by Mrs. A. B. Soares, Mr. A. N. Crockett of Punahoa College, Rev. Kenneth Duncan, chaplain of Kamehameha School and Mrs. Dr. Whitney.

Mrs. Soares gave a very interesting review of the deterioration of the Portuguese people from past times of greatness to their present condition. She dwelt on the city of Lisbon and gave many instances of the same and greatness of the Portuguese, bemoaning their fate at the present time and hoping for their success in the future. The speaker referred to her journey from Portugal, her native land, to sunny France, to England, across the Atlantic to America and then to the Hawaiian Islands. While on her journey wherever she happened to find the Portuguese they always made manifest the love of liberty which is so strong among the race. The paper ended with an appeal for the Portuguese. They are a receptive race and when the gospel is once instilled in their hearts they never forsake it. The mission on Miller street in this city was referred to and its very meager and almost disappointing beginning contrasted with its present prosperous and encouraging condition.

Mrs. Soares was followed by Mr. A. N. Crockett with a paper on, "My Trip to Hualalai." An account of the journey from beginning to end was given. What impressed the speaker most was the view he gained from a spot near the summit of the mountain. The view in the distance was beautiful beyond description. It was about the hour of sunset. The clouds could be seen gradually collecting around the mountain, making a solid white and fleecy expanse with the appearance of snow. The sun was gradually enveloped and in trying to escape the network, cast shadows here and there. Soon came the afterglow and the white clouds began to arrange themselves into various forms, at length disappearing and leaving only the pleasant remembrance. The whole panorama which lasted but a few minutes was very impressive, making one think of the sublimity of the force behind the clouds.

Rev. Kenneth Duncan presented a paper entitled "The Psychology of the Tenement House," which was a review of Mr. Sanborn's article in the Forum, entitled "The Anatomy of the Tenement House." The speaker rather deprecated the article, in that it dwelt upon statistics showing the squalid and dirty conditions surrounding the poor unfortunate inmates of the tenement houses. He did not believe that a disclosing of such facts could possibly better their conditions. The matter should be entered into with a more Christ-like spirit—with more of an eye to cause and effect, and with more of the genuine spirit of help. The speaker closed with some quotations from Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," bearing upon the main topic of his discussion.

Mrs. Dr. Whitney read a paper on "Helen's Emergency," handed her by some contributor. In it was related the experiences of a school girl who had been to Wellesley College. While there her teachers had related many instances of emergency as correctly or incorrectly interpreted. She left college on account of the sickness of a member of the family, and kept thinking, from time to time, how she would act when an emergency presented itself. Just as she had put out the light one night before retiring to bed she put her head out of the window, guided by some impulse. She was astonished to find a ladder directly below it. On looking closer, a dark form was seen to ascend slowly. The girl withdrew and the object continued to ascend until it reached the sill. Noiselessly the emergency-hunter stole up and pushed the ladder with the dark form away from the window. A little later she looked down and saw two other forms bearing away a third, together with the ladder. The girl immediately reasoned with herself that an emergency had arrived and that she had rightly interpreted it.

Mr. W. O. Smith was present at the meeting and made a few remarks bearing upon the destitute condition of members of the Hawaiian families whose heads were now in prison as participants in the recent uprising. Several instances were named and the opinion expressed that the suffering would be more now that times are becoming harder. The natives were being affected more than any other

class. The speaker made no suggestions, but simply left the thoughts he expressed with the persons present.

Rev. O. H. Guliel, as treasurer, made a short report showing the need of funds to meet the appropriation for the year. The next monthly meeting will take place at the residence of Dr. Hyde, on Beretania street.

## More Sentences.

The following sentences imposed by the Military Commission were made public Friday John K. Baker, three months imprisonment and \$10 fine; James Aylett, one year and \$50; Prince (?) Cupid, one year and \$1000; — Hutchinson, \$250 fine; J. C. Lane and Kaimiokiee, each six months and \$100, and A. Smith, six months imprisonment without fine.

W. K. Pua and Kiliona Poepoe were discharged from custody, sentence having been suspended in their cases.

## BUILDING BOOM AT HILO.

Numerous Real Estate Improvements Being Made.

Very Little Rain—New Roads a Benefit—Vessels for Sugar Cargoes.

HILO (Hawaii), March 6.—Folks talk about rain in Hilo, when they are not here, but those who are here would be delighted to see a little of the much-talked-of rain in Hilo. For the past few weeks it has been extremely dry in this vicinity. It is understood a requisition will be sent to Honolulu for a street sprinkler to be used on Hilo streets and the Volcano road. Yesterday the dust on the road to Paiaokau was almost as dense as London fog.

Work is progressing very satisfactorily on the new road. There is quite a boom in Hilo road building and real estate improvements at present. Almost any man who can use a saw and jack-plane can find employment. Building is going on in every direction. Mr. E. D. Baldwin has just completed a neat office building opposite the telephone office, and Mr. Wilson is erecting a building on Bridge street. Considerable headway has been made this past week on the structure on Waianuenue street.

A petition is being circulated to have the liquor license for Hilo revoked and the Hilo saloon closed.

Last Monday an accident occurred at Pepeeek which necessitated the shutting down of the mill for a week or ten days. A sudden crash gave notice that something unusual had occurred. Upon examination it was found that the shaft of the top roll of the maceration mill had broken.

While one of the boats belonging to the steamer Lehua was carrying freight from that vessel to Honouma landing a huge breaker capsized the craft. The boat went to pieces on the rocks, and two of the boat boys were rather seriously injured.

The large steel bark Santiago, Johnson captain, was towed to sea by the Lehua early Tuesday morning. She is bound for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar consisting of 25,992 bags. She carried as passengers Mr. Hendrickson and Mrs. Mason and three children.

The Levi G. Burgess, Youngren master, probably the largest vessel that has come to Hilo to load sugar, arrived in port last Saturday, the 2d inst. She came in ballast from San Francisco and will return with a full load of sugar very soon. The captain has his wife and son with him.

Ex-United States Consul H. W. Severance is a guest at the residence of his brother, Mr. L. Severance.

Miss Mary Green, the evangelist, is visiting in Puna.

Mr. W. W. Goodale of Papaikou takes a trip to Honolulu on this Kinai.

Mrs. J. W. Mason and three children, of Olao, expect to be absent for a year.

Captain Charles Matson goes to Honolulu today to take the next steamer for San Francisco.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Terry was buried on Sunday morning.

In the fall of 1893 a son of Mr. T. A. McFarland, a prominent merchant of Live Oak, Sutter Co., Cal., was taken with a very heavy cold. The pains in his chest were so severe that he had spasms and was threatened with pneumonia. His father gave him several large doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which broke up the cough and cured him. Mr. McFarland says whenever his children have a cold, he invariably gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always cures them. He considers it the best cough remedy in the market. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO. Agents for H. I.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin.

## DISTINGUISHED DIVINES

May Pass Through Hero On the Next Steamer

A late Melbourne paper states that the Rev. H. R. Haweis, incumbent of St James', Marylebone, London, who is at present conducting a series of services for the people in San Francisco by the invitation of the bishop and clergy, will sail for Australia in March. Mr. Haweis, who is the author of "Music and Morals," "Current Coin," "The Story of the Four," and several other popular works, and who is also an accomplished musical critic, is a well-known lecturer both in England and America. His subjects will include "Marriage," "Tennyson," "American Humor," "Wagner," etc. The present is Mr. Haweis' fourth tour in America, which he last visited in 1893 as one of the representatives of the Anglican Church at the Parliament of Religions, an account of which he published on his return to England. The London correspondent of the Argus also mentions that the Rev. Hasketh Smith, author of "Murray's Handbook to Syria and Palestine," will shortly commence a lecturing tour through Australasia under the auspices of Mr. R. S. Smythe. Mr. Hasketh Smith, who was an intimate friend of the gifted Lawrence Oliphant, and his neighbor on Mount Carmel, has lived many years in the Holy Land, and for illustrating his lectures on Syria, Palestine and Egypt, he will bring with him a magnificent collection of pictures, including a unique set of photographs of scenes and objects to the east of the Jordan.

The barkentine Amelia brought one passenger from Port Townsend, Washington, a merchant named Campbell, who is thinking of locating at Hilo.

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Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA Soap, and to discover the uses for it daily. In the preparation of curative washes, poultices, etc., for smearing irritations, chafings, and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane, or too free or offensive perspiration, it has proved most grateful and comforting. Like all others of the CUTICURA RAMPILES, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is beyond all comparison the most effective skin curing and beautifying soap in the world.

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MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORE. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky, don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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## Hawaiian Gazette

## SEMI.. WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895.

The day of the religious martyr has not been entirely done away with even in the enlightened nineteenth century. A citizen of Constantinople has been banished for life to an oasis in the desert of Sahara for translating into Turkish a portion of the Scripture referring to the coming of the kingdom of Christ. One cannot be surprised at the horrors of the Armenian atrocities when a Government assumes such a position toward the advance of Christianity.

The Marquis of Salisbury recently told the English House of Lords that the enormous growth of protection in France, Germany and America had everywhere choked British commerce, and that the prosperity of England depends on the opening of new territory without delay. Though these remarks were made in connection with the opening of the Uganda railway, Americans may well take cognizance of the sentiments, in their disposition of the Nicaragua canal affairs. While England may be satisfied to allow the United States to construct and control the canal, it cannot afford to have the advance of its enormous commerce checked because politicians want to play into the hands of railway corporations. Americans must either accept or reject this commercial plum, and that right soon.

REV. DR. HUTCHINS, in his remarks upon the "Momentum of the Kingdom of Christ," gave an able presentation of facts which are decidedly hard nuts for the religious pessimist to crack. Though the world is far from perfect, the numerical advance toward a higher plane of moral life is steadily increasing. What though in the slums of civilized New York the lowest type of human and spiritual degradation can be found? What if it is the rum traffic and other vices did advance with the missionary, or some so-called Christians turn out to be hypocrites, and a thousand and one similar arguments that can be brought against the Church? It still remains true that the number of Christians in the world today is larger than ever before. If sin could be wiped out in a day or a century, the millennium would have dawned on us long ago. There is a great deal to be done in civilizing the civilized nations, but it is a poor religion which the present shortcomings among its followers will not stir to renewed effort in the future.

A CATHOLIC priest of Delaware is reported as having been called to account for riding a bicycle. It is instances like these which bring to mind what a grasp custom, be it foolish or otherwise, has upon the minds of the general run of civilized beings. Mr. Rusk, while Secretary of Agriculture under President Harrison, used to receive missives from occasional rural correspondents stating that they could not vote the Republican ticket if the representative of the farmers in the Cabinet persisted in going to and from his office on a bicycle. Why getting astride of two wheels and an iron framework and making one's feet go up and down is inclined to lower a person's dignity or modesty is beyond the grasp of an average human mind. To be sure, some people look like large-sized grasshoppers, but if such a method of locomotion meets the approbation of those desirous of getting over the ground rapidly or indulging in a healthful exercise, it should at least be free from condemning criticism. The man or woman who looks upon bicycle riding as a mark of impropriety ought to have been born and had their day in the eighteenth century, or some period more remote.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin.

## RETROSPECT OF THE REBELLION

Political conditions of the country, as connected with and influenced by the recent embroilment, have reached such state that it is possible to look over the two months passed and note with what wisdom and strength the Government has wrought. While we can hardly rise to the heights reached by a local orator, who spoke of the rebellion as the "bloodiest revolution of the nineteenth century," it can be truthfully said that there has been no more important crisis in the history of the country. There was indeed, very little bloodshed. One killed and three wounded cover-causalities on the Government side. Of the insurgents, two are known to have been killed. Others are reported killed, but the fact that one of these men turned up a few weeks after the fighting was at an end shows that little dependence is to be placed on the reports from the rebel ranks.

The military strength of the Republic and the perfection of its organization was demonstrated by the ability to place nearly one thousand men under arms, and in position to guard the streets of the city, within an hour of the sounding of the first alarm. The unknown power of the Citizens' Guard, which many royalists dubbed a myth, proved a tower of strength of no mean proportions. With this and the regular and volunteer military companies, the Government had fully twelve hundred men ready for active service on the morning of January 7th. The insurgents may have mustered five hundred men, but before the fighting began there were many desertions, until on the first morning of the rebellion Wilcox and Nowlein had possibly one hundred and fifty men with them, more than half of whom, according to their own testimony, were ready to throw down their arms and get back to town as best they could. The rebels were on the defensive from the outset, and, although their flight might have been brought to an end more summarily had the Government forces been in more experienced hands, it would be unfair to compare a citizen soldiery of hardly two years standing, with trained officers and regiments of larger and older nations.

Immediately the rebel leaders were captured the Government set about the formation of a Military Commission for the trial of the men captured in the field, and as many others who had knowledge of and assisted in instigating the movement, but who kept in the background hoping to escape the penalties of their guilty action and knowledge.

The Military Commission began its sessions on Friday, January 18th, and its work was practically finished on Friday, March 1st, at which time it had tried and rendered decisions on 190 cases of treason and misprision of treason. Thirteen of this number have yet to hear the sentence passed upon them.

On February 27th, when the sentences of 149 prisoners had been made public, five had received sentences of ten years imprisonment at hard labor; three, eight years; one, seven years; two, six years; and 122 five years. The majority of this number were natives captured in the field, and the usual fine of \$5000 was remitted, except in the cases of W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, and ex-queen Liliuokalani. The sentences of fifty-eight were suspended and four were acquitted by the Commission. Those who acted as Government witnesses were given their liberty, also the body of natives who acted as guards at Washington Place. The six leaders were each sentenced to thirty-five years hard labor with \$10,000 fine. Nowlein and Bertelmann being allowed their freedom as a reward for turning State's evidence. They, like the others whose sentences were suspended, are liable to arrest and imprisonment for the full term of sentence on the display of a disposition to offer armed resistance to the Government. Walker and Widenau received sentences of thirty years imprison-

ment and \$10,000 fine; Greig and Marshall, twenty years and \$5000 fine; V. V. Ashford, one year and \$1000; J. F. Bowler, five years and \$5000; and John Cummins, \$5000 fine. All of those mentioned have been put in the care of the marshal of the islands and are now serving their sentences.

Cranston, Mueller and Johnstone, men of anarchistic tendencies, have been forcibly deported from the country, and twenty-three of those implicated in the plans of the rebels have accepted the alternative offered by the Government and voluntarily left the country, to return when given permission by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The majority of the white men who have been connected with the rebellion are either British subjects or have been known as English sympathizers.

The present uprising, like all similar events of late years, has been confined wholly to the island of Oahu, and with few exceptions to the close vicinity of the city of Honolulu. While royalist sympathizers of the other islands undoubtedly had knowledge of the intended outbreak, no disposition was shown to take up arms and many have endeavored to cover their tracks by lately avowed loyalty to the Republic. They, like others of their kind in Honolulu, have accepted the lesson taught by the unswerving action of the Government, and will be slow to become a party to any revolutionary movement for some time to come. They have come to know by what civil—and military, if necessary—strength the Republic of Hawaii is established, and are respectful accordingly. While military vigilance still remains a necessity, the Republic of Hawaii is on a sound footing and its ability to administer equal rights to each and every law-abiding citizen unquestioned.

## AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA

Since the attention of the American people has been directed to their interests in the countries bordering on the Pacific there has, not unfrequently, arisen a discoverer of so-called "jingoism," whose inclination is to belittle the necessity of his country taking an aggressive interest in affairs on this side of the world.

Facts and figures regarding American trade with China, given by Hon. W. C. Ford, chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, show that though the Chinaman is not classed as a desirable citizen for America, China furnishes a market for a considerable amount of American products, and an interruption of the trade would be felt very seriously in many sections of the States.

The principal exports to China are petroleum, cotton cloths and ginseng. In 1894 there were exported 40,377,296 gallons of petroleum valued at \$2,435,794, and 50,458,349 yards of cotton cloth of a value of \$2,772,065. These two products account for \$5,207,000 out of a total export to China of \$5,800,000. The exports of ginseng during 1894 were 194,000 pounds, representing the value of \$610,000.

The imports from China are largely wool and tea, the United States during 1893 receiving 20,744,689 pounds of wool valued at \$1,811,427. The tea trade has been lessened by competition of the British Indian products. Remarking upon the effect produced by a possible discrimination against American goods Mr. Ford says: "The prohibition by China, if we can conceive such a prohibition effective, of imports of petroleum from the United States, would be reflected in the petroleum interest directly, and all allied industries by indirection. No system of differential or discriminating duties, intended to retaliate upon China and Chinese products, or break the force of her prohibition, could be framed. Prohibition on the part of the United States of Chinese products would be mere foolishness."

He might well add that the commerce with the nations of the Orient must constantly increase and any attempt to belittle movement to protect

American shipping and commercial interests on the western seas is equally foolish.

## FIRST ON THE LIST.

There has been so much nonsense and evident partisan misunderstanding by press and legislators, of the affairs of this country in its attitude toward the United States, that it is really refreshing when an occasional sentiment is expressed showing a reasonable amount of fairness, and a realization of the fact that there is more than one court of appeal for Hawaii. The time has come when the United States must take some definite action.

The Washington Post says: "There can be no controversy, we assume, as to the order in which the questions involved in this matter should be considered. It is obvious that we must dispose of the question of annexation before we take up that of the British occupation of Neckar Island. The Hawaiians are entitled to the privilege and the opportunity they have in view. It would be inexorable—monstrous—in us to forbid them.

They have offered us the control of their affairs. They have besought us to receive Hawaii into the American Union. For more than two years they have been knocking at our door praying for admission and protection. We are in duty and in honor bound to make answer to that plea. It stands first upon the list of our engagements. We should meet it for our own sake as well as for Hawaii's. We should decide at once and finally. To keep her waiting longer, to stand in the way of her welfare and progress, to refuse our own co-operation and at the same time forbid the co-operation of others—this were a shameful abuse of our strength and her helplessness. Let us decide, then, and quickly. Hawaii wants peace, security, the agencies of order and civilization. Shall we deny her these? Shall we play dog in the manger?"

The Fifty-third Congress is dead and leaves behind it a history of inactivity unequalled in the history of the country. That body has done nothing for Hawaii, but this country is no more unfortunate in that regard than the people of the American Union. The House and Senate, after fighting over a tariff measure for months, finally produced a measure that was not satisfactory to any but a selected few.

Nearly every movement that involved a national policy has suffered the same fate, till the American people are looking forward hopefully to another Congress, which has received orders to clear the wreck.

This country certainly has a right to expect early and definite attention.

IT APPEARS from a bill introduced in the Washington State Senate, that there are some people on the Coast who are bound to exterminate the Chinese if they have to resort to the most ludicrous ways and means.

Mr. Campbell is the author of a measure making it unlawful for any male person to wear a queue, a penalty of \$500 fine being imposed for breaking the proposed statute.

This is on a par with the attempted legislation in several states against "Mother Hubbards," crinoline, and numerous other articles of wearing apparel.

Washington legislators must be pretty hard-up for something to take their attention if they feel it necessary to discuss methods of dressing the hair. The spirit of useless discussion set on foot by the fifty-third Congress is evidently contagious.

SPECIAL attention is called to the phase of kindergarten work given in another column. Too much cannot be said of the grand work which the ladies of this country have inaugurated both for the education of the children and the development of a bigger womanhood in the home.

Reverting to our foreign policy once more—there wouldn't be a peacock feather on Graham's head if the people could twine their fingers in his cap—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Republics stand the racket better than monarchies. See how easily and safely France and Hawaii pass through their troubles—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland cannot escape the responsibility for his obstinate and un-American policy. The death of young Carter will have to be placed in the list with that of the two Japanese students surrendered to the tender mercies of the Chinese, as the result of the administration's blundering.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The king of Korea asks for a guard composed entirely of Americans. It is a great tribute to the Republic when royalty thus acknowledges the superiority of Americans, but how is a free-born person from this country to take a royal job so soon after our upsetting of a throne in Hawaii?—San Francisco Wasp.

The present question in relation to Hawaii is not that of annexation. For the present it is the duty of the government of the United States to hold up the hands of the governing, intelligent and moral class on the Islands, who want to make progress in civilization. The question of annexation comes afterwards.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The trouble out there seems to have exercised the minds of the jingoists in this country more than it alarmed the Government in Honolulu. That Government showed that it is probably able to take care of itself, and whether it is or not is no concern of ours. Our only business there is to protect American interests in case of necessity. We have no right to interfere in the affairs of the islands one way or the other. Whether the existing Government is to stand or fall is for the people of Hawaii to determine.—New York Herald.

The Hawaiian rebellion is one of the logical consequences of the Cleveland conspiracy against civilization and progress in the Pacific Islands. The revolutionary outbreak in the interest of the barbarous queen would never have occurred if the administration at Washington had not championed her cause with passionate fervor and indiscreet partisanship and done everything in its power to weaken and discredit the Dole Government. The ordering of the Philadelphia to Honolulu, which is reported from Washington, is a sign of returning reason and sense; but it will not be safe to assume that infatuation for the lost cause has ended in Washington. Secretary Gresham is the ablest man who has ever been at the head of the State Department, and he is resentful and vindictive. President Cleveland is a larger man in every respect, but he is self-willed, obstinate and narrow-minded in all questions of American diplomacy.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Czar will visit Berlin and Vienna in the spring.

The tenth annual convention of the National Electric Light Association is in session at Cleveland, Ohio.

George W. Burton, aged 75, one of the earliest citizens of the Northwest, was found dead in his cabin near Dubuque, Ia.

Archduke Albert died on the 18th of February at Arco, South Tyrol, of congestion of the lungs in his seventy-eighth year.

Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst has created a sensation in his sermon by practically libeling as rascals a body of clergymen unnamed.

The remains of Isaac P. Gray, late Minister to Mexico, have arrived at El Paso, accompanied by Colonel Bayard Gray and Mrs. Gray.

As a result of the police investigation in Louisville, Ky., the names of 2500 violators of the Sunday observance law were reported to Chief of Police Taylor.

The Slaughterbeck brothers, who shot John Niblack at Wheatland, pleaded guilty at Cincinnati, Ind., and were each sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years.

Several schooners of Boston, which were outside in the terrible blizzard early in the month, have not been reported, and their non-arrival is causing much anxiety.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at London, said if the Ministry appeal to the country on other issues besides Home Rule, and not on Home Rule alone, the Lords will not be such idiots as to pay any attention to the result of such an appeal.

The natives of the Jambatan district, in Java, plotted recently to murder the entire European and Chinese population of the district. Fortunately, the conspiracy leaked out before the time was ripe for action, and fifty natives have been placed under arrest. Had the plot succeeded, serious trouble would have resulted, as several influential chiefs were implicated in it.

## Timely Topics

March 9, 1895.

When a man puts his wits together and invents machinery that saves money to the farmer, the manufacturer or the planter he is called the foe to labor. The fact that he gives to the world the means of producing staples at a less cost, and consequently becomes a benefactor of the masses indirectly is not recognized. That he has taken work from an individual or certain classes of wage workers is sufficient cause for the condemnation that is landed on his head.

The man who invented the sugar land implements that we sell did that which acts to a certain degree as an offset to any tariff legislation in the United States.

A whole colony of plantation laborers could not do in one day what an Avery Stubble Digger operated by one man can perform. It saves labor and consequently coin. In distributing fertilizers every plantation manager knows that it cannot be done by hand without loss of material. By the use of the Avery Fertilizer Distributor the material is spread so evenly that there's no loss whatever, and one man with one of these machines can do as much work as nine without it.

The results that follow the use of these implements apply as well to the Stubble Shovels and Disc Cultivators. The following testimonials regarding the implements should be a sufficient guarantee of their usefulness.

HUTCHINSON PLANTATION COMPANY, NALEHU, HAWAII. March 1st, 1895.

E. R. HENDRY, Esq., Hawaiian Hardware Company.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter inquiring about the Avery Stubble Digger and Fertilizer Distributor, I would say that the fact that we have just received the second Stubble Digger speaks for itself. We have dug over four hundred acres of rattoon stools and consider it will be a great benefit.

The Fertilizer Distributor is a good thing and has effected a material saving of labor in the application of Fertilizer and applies it better than can be done by hand.

These machines are very simple and well constructed and we have had no trouble with the working of them and we consider them one of the most useful labor saving machines that can be used on a plantation.

Yours Truly,  
G. C. Hawitt,  
Manager H. S. P. Co.

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY, PAPAIKOU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895.

MR. JOHN A. COFF, Wainaku, Hawaii.

DEAR SIR:—The Onomea Sugar Company has now in use three of the Stubble Diggers.

I think these machines are indispensable for the proper cultivation of rattoons.

We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture and fertilizer would so readily find access to the fine roots of the cane and the roots around them.

I am glad to testify to the merits of these tools. The sugar Land Disc Cultivators arrived too late for much use in the cultivation of the last young plant and rattoons, but I believe they will prove to be very useful and labor saving implements in districts where cane is raised without irrigation.

Yours Truly,  
WM. W. GOODALE,  
Manager Onomea Sugar Company.

HAKALAU, HAWAII, February 16, 1895.

MR. H. H. HENDRY, President and Manager Hawaian Hardware Company, Honolulu, Oahu.

We are the Avery Stubble Digger, Fertilizer Distributor and Cane Cultivator. They save labor and do the work claimed for them. The Stubble Digger I consider a particularly good implement.

Yours Truly,  
Geo. Ross,  
Manager Hakalau Plantation Company.

—

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block,

807 FORT STREET.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Captain Larsen has gone into the express business.

The Sons of St. George were in session last evening.

Ten tourists returned from the Volcano by the Kinau.

Five tourists left for the Volcano by the steamer W. G. Hall.

Captain Matsou, the well-known Hilo shipowner, is in the city.

Yachting parties to Pearl Harbor are becoming quite "the thing" lately.

President and Mrs. Dole returned last night from their trip around the island.

The Military Commission met yesterday and adjourned for another week.

Chief Justice Judd and a party of friends left yesterday for Kualoa, his summer residence.

It is very probable that Rev. J. V. Updike, the American evangelist, will be here in the near future.

The steamer Kahului will sail at 10 a.m. sharp today. Mail will be closed at the postoffice at 9 o'clock.

The Heianani Boat Club house is nearly finished. The work has been pushed ahead with great rapidity.

Meers. Lowden and Marks have returned from their trip around the island. They report a very good time.

A musical will be given at Puna-hoa Friday evening. All friends of the institution are requested to attend.

Rev. P. J. Hutchins has been elected an honorary member of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

The members of the Lei Ilima Club will give a subscription dance on Wednesday evening at Sans Souci.

The baseball game between the Kamehameha and Philadelphia teams has been put off until March 23d.

S. H. Saleno, the special artist and correspondent of the Overland Monthly, has returned from a trip to the Volcano.

Tennis players from the Philadelphia and the city crossed rackets at the Kamehameha school Saturday afternoon.

Captain Robert Parker will go to Kauai on the Mukahala today in company with W. H. Rice. He will be absent about a week.

G. P. Wilder, superintendent of the Kahului Railroad, as well as merchant and postmaster at Kahului, came over on the Kinau.

Mr. F. L. Stoltz of Ewa will go to Makaweli for the purpose of taking Mr. Palmer's place, who is leaving temporarily on account of his health.

The furniture of Kawaiaho church is being removed in consequence of the refitting which will be started toward the end of the month.

W. W. Goodale, manager of the Onomea Sugar Company at Papai-kou, Hawaii, was a passenger by the Kinau. He is accompanied by Mrs. Goodale.

Deputy Attorney-General Robertson, Paul Neumann and Luther Wilcox have returned from Kauai, where they have been attending court at Nawiliwili.

The Scottish Thistle Club have been presented with an elegant photograph of Rothesay Bay. The donor was A. D. Smith of Glasgow who is here on a visit.

Lieutenant Holi and Officer Long left for the Volcano by the Hall. They will stay at the hotel until thoroughly recuperated from the effects of their recent wounds.

Mr. John A. Hassinger was at his desk in the Interior office yesterday for the first time in three weeks. Mr. Hassinger has been suffering from a severe siege of inflammatory rheumatism.

Ostriches sold cheap on Saturday. C. M. Cooke bought the whole lot belonging to the estate of Dr. Trouseau at \$22.50 each. He will start an ostrich farm on Kauai, where he has suitable premises.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company's scribe devotes his time, attention and space this week to the merits of various agricultural implements, and more especially to those used on sugar plantations.

Charlie Bartow made application yesterday to enlist in one of the regular military companies. He was refused, but it was hard for him to understand that notwithstanding he was free he had forfeited his rights of citizenship.

The members of the Scottish Thistle Club had an enjoyable time last evening. Mr. A. D. Smith, a member of a Glasgow machinery firm, was present and told the members all about his last year's

experiences in the sugar districts of Queensland and other colonies. He has been invited to address the club next Friday on the same subject.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company takes place next Saturday at the office of W. R. Castle, Esq. Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected.

Among the late contributions to the Hawaiian edition of the "Overland Monthly" is one on the development of the sugar industry in these islands. Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Haiku, Maui, is the writer.

C. Stoeckle offers several graphophones or talking machines for sale. They are on exhibition at Hart's ice cream parlors on Hotel street. Any one can learn to use these machines in five minutes, and they never get out of order.

There are quite a number of natives about town who think that in one unaccountable manner the Queen will again sit upon the throne. If asked the reason of such belief they can give none, but remain content with their "convictions."

The Philadelphia battalion will land this morning at 8 o'clock for drill. The drill will take place on the Baseball Grounds, and it is expected the men will be given plenty of hard work. The battalion will march along Merchant and Fort streets to Beretania street.

## THE SCOTTISH RITE.

High Masonic Officials Installed and Banqueted.

The officers of Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, were installed last evening by Ill. Bro. H. H. Williams, thirty-third degree.

After the installation the brothers spent a pleasant hour around the banquet table. They have a good set of officers and a bright prospect before them. The following are the officers installed:

Bro. H. E. Cooper, Venerable Master.

Bro. F. B. Auerbach, Senior Warden.

Bro. Edwin Hughes, Junior Warden.

Bro. H. H. Williams, Orator.

Bro. J. M. Angus, Almoner.

Bro. C. L. Crabbé, Secretary.

Bro. D. Dayton, Treasurer.

Bro. A. B. Scrimgeour, Master of Ceremonies.

Bro. C. J. Campbell, Expert.

Bro. B. H. Norton, Assistant Expert.

Bro. R. F. Lange, Captain of the Guard.

Bro. J. M. Angus, Tyler.

## Paradise of the Pacific.

The March number of this excellent periodical is at hand. The leading article is a reprint of Miss Grace Thompson's essay on the "Wild Flowers of Hawaii," which first appeared in the Overland Monthly. An article on Kauai will attract attention, if only from the name of its author, which is Kaulanamaineokikila. A prominent feature of this number is an illustrated article on the Royal Mausoleum, which with others makes it more than usually interesting.

## Postage Stamps.

Two hundred million 2 cent postage stamps that are reported as worthless by postmasters throughout the country, have been called in by the Postmaster-General and will be destroyed. Although 200,000,000 seems to be an enormous number, it is really trifling compared with the number of stamps used by the American people each year, and would not last more than twenty days.

It requires about 12,000,000 stamps a day to conduct the correspondence of our population, or a total of 4,380,000,000 for the year. There is not as much letter writing these times as there was when the country was more prosperous, but a decided increase has been noticeable during the last two months. The weight of the mails is an accurate barometer of business affairs.—S. F. Call.

## Must Use Sugar.

"Father," said the inquisitive small boy, "is it true that you can catch a bird by putting salt on its tail?"

"I'm not sure," replied the man who abuses the Senate. "You might do it that way in some cases, but if it's an American eagle you're after, you want to use sugar." —Wasp.

## How He Felt.

W. S. Gilbert was lunching not long ago at a country hotel, when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt it such a grave and reverend company." "I feel," said Gilbert, like a lion in a den of Daniels."

## JUDGE PERRY AT HARD LABOR.

Nearly Two Hundred Cases Called in One Day.

## JUST MAKING UP FOR LOST TIME.

A Large Number of Cases, both Civil and Criminal, Disposed Of in the District Court—Another Lot to Come Up Tomorrow—Some Sentences Suspended.

The defendants alone in the numerous cases called in the District Court yesterday would fill a courtroom not larger than Judge Perry's to repletion. There were all sorts of them, from the common ordinary drunk to those accused of embezzlement and barratry, and some people don't know what that crime consists of. The great accumulation of cases, however, evidently inclined the Court to mercy, and the celerity with which business was despatched would compare favorably with the Tombs Police Court in New York. In a great number of cases pleas of guilty were entered and in most of these sentence was suspended.

Ordinary cases of drunkenness or bad and unseemly conduct at night were let off with a two-dollar fine and an extra dollar for the clerk's costs.

The case of C. L. Brito, charged with embezzlement, was continued until moved on by the prosecution.

Patrick Cullen's preliminary examination on a charge of murder was set for hearing on March 12th. A number of assault and battery cases were dismissed, nineteen individuals paid fines for being drunk and four escaped, having made satisfactory excuses to the Court.

Captain Hill's case was postponed until March 12th, although he pleaded guilty. He is charged with barratry, which in the language of the complaint against him, means running away with the steamer Waianalo while that vessel was within the maritime jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Islands.

To give a list of the cases disposed of by Judge Perry yesterday would be tiresome, some six pages of his docket being filled up on criminal business alone.

At the afternoon session Judge Perry devoted his time to clearing off a number of civil cases which have accumulated in the past two months. Of these Joseph Tinker, the Nuuau street butcher, had two, one against P. A. Anderson for meat to the amount of \$28.35, and the other against Wm. Maxwell for \$25.76. In both cases Mr. Tinker recovered judgment for the amount sued for besides the usual costs and percentage.

A. Fernandez recovered judgment by default against Lau Chong for \$163.08 on three notes for unpaid liquor bills.

Lewis & Co. obtained a judgment against P. O'Sullivan for \$13.73 on a grocery bill, John Effinger appearing as attorney for plaintiffs.

Several cases for debt were settled before the Court upon the payment of costs, and stricken from the docket.

In all, twenty-six civil cases were disposed of yesterday afternoon, but these represent only a small proportion of the whole.

## WANTS BUSSES REGULATED.

Taxpayer Gives Some Suggestions on Management of Bus Lines.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish that you would grant me space enough in your paper to voice not only my sentiments, but the sentiments of the public.

Is it possible for us to obtain a bus line service that will be run to accommodate the people who are forced to use the busses as a means of getting to and from their places of business? A week or so ago I had occasion to use the busses at Kalib, as usual, to carry me to town, and after waiting some fifteen minutes, asked the driver when he expected to leave, and he politely informed me that perhaps he would start in fifteen minutes and perhaps in an hour or so.

The same thing occurred last Sunday at Waikiki. I do not wish to be put down as a kicker, but as long as the persons interested in the omnibus business intend catering to the public and their wishes, I think that they should consider

the wants of their patrons rather than their personal differences.

In Peoria, Ill., where the bus lines are extended beyond the street car lines, the city council passed an act which is not only fair to the owners of the busses, but to the traveling public more particularly. The substance is as follows:

"The time-table of departure and arrival from and to the several stands and places within the police district of \_\_\_\_\_ shall be regulated by a time-table approved by the city council, copies of which shall be prepared by the person in authority, from whom a copy may be had on application. Every driver who shall start or arrive at any public stand or place otherwise than in strict accordance with such time-table, shall be guilty of an offense against this by-law.

"Provided, That as occasions require, any such time-table may be altered under the like authority aforesaid. The first omnibus to start on one day shall be the last on the next, and the others in their order, and each owner shall furnish an omnibus to perform the journeys in turn that fall to him, so as to keep a continuous route daily."

I hope that the press of Hawaii will take up this matter and bring it before the public, and I feel assured that if it is done in the right manner they will find that my ideas will be voiced by all who are dependent upon the busses as a means of getting down town in time to be at their places of business on time.

## A CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

A fresh difficulty has arisen between France and Siam with regard to the frontier question. A dispute is regard to the frontier at Kamoun precipitated an engagement between the French and Siamese troops. In the action several men were killed and a French officer was wounded.

The wool warehouse belonging to the Fellmongers' Company at Bermondsey, London, has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of over a million dollars.

A. B. Hunt, Chief of the Fire Department at Seattle, Wash., has mysteriously disappeared.

William F. Button, who was an independent candidate for Congress, in the state of Wisconsin in the last campaign, has sued eight men for \$10,000 damages. He claims that while standing on a table making a speech in the Democratic headquarters in Madison on election night, the defendants tipped over the table and otherwise used him roughly, and he fell and broke his leg. The defendants include a grocer and two saloonkeepers, all prominent Democrats locally.

Lillian Russell disappointed an audience of fifteen hundred people at the Chicago Grand Opera House on the night of the 18th. She refused to appear and gave no reason for her action.

The annual Fiesta de Los Angeles will take place at that city from the 15th to the 20th of April. The central idea for the spectacular portion of the carnival this year is properly designated the "Pageant of the Pacific," and magnificent floats, designed by skilled artists, will picture events and national customs and manners in the story of the Pacific countries of two continents, from Pizarro in Peru to the Pueblo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, and from the Mission Padres to the splendid civilization of the present.

Expert examination discloses the fact that ex-Auditor W. C. Wickerham of Elmore county, Idaho, is heavily short in his accounts; also ex-Sheriff J. D. Gray. The latter's shortage is about \$1000; the former's is said to reach \$10,000.

## A \$40,000,000 Canal.

The North Sea-Baltic Canal, which the Emperor of Germany intends to open in June, was commenced in June, 1887, and will connect Brunsbuttel at the mouth of the Elbe with Kiel on the Baltic. It will allow the passage of the largest vessel. It will be 61 miles long, 26 feet deep, 65 yards wide at the surface and 24 at the bottom.

As the voyage round from the Elbe to Kiel represents nearly 600 miles of dangerous sailing or steaming, the possession of such a waterway will be of great value to the German navy. The cost will be about £8,000,000, and the yearly maintenance £50,000.

Oswell Clinton Wolley, ex-mayor of Jeffersville, Ind., is dead at the age of 88.

Dominick McCaffery, the pugilist, is in Bellevue hospital, New York, suffering from blood poisoning arising from a scratch on his instep.

English opposition papers claim that the Rosebery Government is on its last legs and that Parliament is liable to be dissolved at any time.

Beatrice Cameron, wife of Richard Mansfield, the well known actor, was injured at Milwaukee. A switch gun ran into the actor's private car.

It is stated in Chicago that plans for getting the whisky trust on its feet have been practically agreed upon by the stockholders' reorganization committee.

Keep your friends abroad posted on Hawaiian affairs. Send them copies of the ADVERTISER or GAZETTE.

## FOUND THE MISSING LINK.

Skeleton of New Genus and New Species of Order of Primates.

## THE PITHECANTHROPUS ERICUS.

Discovery in Anthropology in the Pleistocene Strata of Java—Man Did Originate From the Ape Where the Human Race Started From.

No publication of late date is likely to excite more interest than a quarto of forty pages which has just been issued from the local press of Batavia, with the title, "Pithecanthropus Erectus. Eine Menschennliche Uebergangsform aus Java. Von Eug. Dubois, Militärarzt der Niederland. Armee."

This noteworthy essay contains the detailed description of three skeletons which have been found in the early pleistocene strata of Java, and which introduce to us a new species and a new family, of the order of primates, placed between the Simiidae and Hominidae—in other words, apparently supplying the "missing link" between man and the higher apes which has so long and so anxiously been awaited.

The material is sufficient for a close osteological comparison. The cubical capacity of the skull is about two-thirds that of the human average. It is distinctly dolichocephalic, about 70°—and its *norma verticalis* astonishingly like that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The dental apparatus is still of the simian type, but less markedly so than in other apes. The femora are singularly human. They prove beyond doubt that this creature walked constantly on two legs, and when erect was quite equal in height to the average human male.

## AN HISTORICAL RESIDENCE.

Reminiscences of the Ex Queen's Private Residence.

## THE STORY OF WASHINGTON PLACE

Description of the Interior of One of the Handsomest Private Residences in Honolulu—Early History of Capt. Dominis—His Eventful Life and End.

More than fifty years ago, among the many vessels which visited these Islands, none was better known than the trading brig Robert Peabody, whose captain was John O. Dominis, father of ex-Governor John O. Dominis, the husband of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Captain Dominis was known from one end of the Pacific to the other.

In the brig Robert Peabody and

the crew were

## DEVELOPMENT OF MOTHERHOOD

Broad Lines of the Work of Kindergartens.

## CONSECRATED VIEWS OF YOUTH

Part Which This New Work Plays in Higher Education—Study of Children and Their Needs—Better Wives, Mothers, and Old Maids.

"Let thy spirit burn with a steady light; Thou canst not know when another shall catch the sacred fire from thee."

If there ever was any one thing upon which God might set his seal of approval and which men might agree to bless and be thankful for, it is the increasing attention which is being paid of late years to the study of childhood and the fuller consecration of women to its service.

Friedrich Froebel, the prophet of the new educational era, in a private letter, written in 1847, says: "All progress depends on that of education; and no education, least of all that of infancy, can dispense with the active co-operation of women, who should have a full comprehension of their natural calling—the care of childhood. Women are not as yet acquainted even with the preliminaries of the education of man, which ignorance causes them to expect that the superficial educators of youth should make good again what the mothers have spoiled. This evil we have to overcome, and I know of no other means so thorough and certain to effect their purpose as the kindergarten. Let young women go there and see the development of child-life going on before their eyes, noticing and understanding the laws and workings of it."

The results of education undoubtedly depend on its beginnings, and these are in the hands of women. Here, at least, is a partial solution of the vexed woman question which does not restrict woman's sphere, but enlarges it, rather, calling her more earnestly to become wiser, higher, better, stronger, the equal of man, destined, as she is, to become the mother and first educator of men. If any one fears that "higher education" of any sort—college training or any advanced study, addressing the dry bones of the intellect rather than the spirit—will unfit women for the duties that inevitably lie before most of them, he will see in the attempt of the kindergarten to unite broad mental training with sweet, gentle heart-culture a certain corrective, if any be needed. (Men are so anxious, by the way, lest women should be too "strong-minded." I wonder if seldom occurs to them to worry lest they be too weak minded.)

It is not enough that divine ideas—man gotten, so they say—should exist in the world; there must be the necessary devotion, endurance and self-sacrifice to carry them out, and this is the task of women. We are training our girls too much like celibates at present, and if I had the eloquence to prove that every woman should finish her education by one or two years' contemplation and study of childhood and its needs, I should feel that I had done an inestimable service to humanity. Herbert Spencer says truly that almost the only vocation for which woman is specially fitted is the one which she generally assumes, that of the child's first educator. "Is it that this responsibility is but a remote contingency? On the contrary, it is certain to devolve on nine out of ten. Is it that the discharge of it is easy? Certainly not; of all functions which the adult has to fulfill, it is the most difficult. Is it that each may be trusted, by self-instruction to fit himself or herself for the office of parent? No; not only is the need of such self-instruction unrecognized, but the complexity of the subject renders it the one of all others in which self-instruction is least likely to succeed." "The subject which includes all other subjects," says the great philosopher, "and therefore the subject in which a woman's education should culminate, is the Theory and Practice of Education."

In truth what women are most deficient in is the due working-out of their heaven-born mission, is not the sense of duty, still less the love, but the sense of its real importance and the knowledge fitting them to fulfill it. Froebel, after years of striving and thought, turned from the schools to the nurseries, and from the professors to the mothers.

And truly this work which he commands among the little children of the land, in home and kindergarten and school, blesses everyone that touches it, him that gives and him that takes.

To make children happy gladdens all human hearts; to be with them to work for them, is like sitting in the sunshine and Froebel has helped us to understand and educate them wisely, besides making them happy. He who was left a motherless babe, who became an orphan youth and a childless man, has bequeathed to the children what is indeed a priceless legacy, and every true, high-minded woman should constitute herself ex-atrix that each of these little ones may receive his rightful inheritance. It is impossible for such a woman to study Froebel and be any thing but earnest, for he is one with divine enthusiasm for childhood that makes one long, unspeakably, to guide and guard it rightly.

We are most of us accustomed now to value kindergarten work as an educational force at the beginning of a child's life in the nursery and school; we are pretty well convinced of its mighty power as a means of reaching the children of the masses in philanthropic ways, by teaching them at the outset what is good, beautiful and true, as well as by giving the dormant faculties a spur to higher action; but what we do not fully understand, I think, is what this kind of work is doing for women—for the daughters, the future mothers of the nation. It is giving them new and consecrated views of childhood and motherhood, as well as of the profession of teaching; giving them a method of education after nature's own heart, which they may use in the "sweet, safe corner of the household fire," behind the heads of their own children, or for the children of others. Dr. Wm. T. Harris, our United States Commissioner of Education, says: "There is no philosophy for the young woman to be compared with

the philosophy that Froebel has put into his work with the children." And again he writes: "Perhaps the greatest merit of Froebel's system is found in the fact that it furnishes a deep philosophy for the teachers. Most pedagogic works furnish only a code of management for the school room. Froebel gives a view of the world in substantial agreement with the spiritual systems of philosophy that have prevailed in all times. It is, I am persuaded, this fact that explains the almost fanatical zeal of his followers, and, what is far more significant, the fact that those who read his work are always growing in insight, and in power of higher achievement."

When Dr. Harris, educator, philosopher and metaphysician speaks thus, we may well assure that kindergarten training has, indeed, well-defined value in mind and soul culture.

Froebel, more than any other educator, perhaps, satisfies the soul as well as the mind of the student. Many other men preceded him, he was only the outgrowth of his time; but he received theories to practice and transported the vague and shadowy dreams of other educators into a rich world of reality. There can be no happier people than those who believe in Froebel's principles. They have a beacon star of faith in their work—faith in the universality and immutability of the law of love when it is applied intelligently, faith in childhood and its original purity, faith in humanity and its ultimate destiny.

To those who study this new education life is no longer a mystery. Many a girl has said, when the purpose of the kindergarten began to dawn upon her, that she then first understood the meaning of life. Can there be a more eloquent commentary on the value of the study when such an exclamation is heard from a young girl just entering life, with all its hopes and enchantments shining before her eyes?

The fact that the kindergarten is in truth a school of life for women is as yet but imperfectly understood. At the graduation exercises of a training school which I attended last year a gentleman sat beside me who appeared much interested in the occasion. At the close of the programme he remarked to me, and I quote the remark because it is one which is often made: "This class of young women seems so charming and intelligent one cannot but regret that their teacher's devotion and their own talents should be so largely lost, for I suppose most of them will marry in a few years, and like their piano-playing and their French, this newly acquired knowledge will be quickly dropped."

"My dear sir," I replied, "you cannot have a conception of what kindergarten training means. I suppose many of these young women will marry. I will even go so far as to hope it. They are not vowed to celibacy, as far as I am aware, and a man would be blind and stupid indeed who could pass them by, but the beauty of kindergarten training is this—it will not only make them better kindergartners and teachers and governesses, but better sisters, better wives and mothers, yes, and sweeter, more cheerful old maids, simply because it makes them better women."

This was all my answer at the time, but I might have gone on to say—the training, if it be true training, so addresses the deepest, truest instincts of women that its hold grows more and more irresistible the farther the student advances. An idea, a conception, it is so large, so many-sided, that year after year, as one bends her energies to its full comprehension, she finds that what she saw at first was but a dim outline of the real thing, as the landscape that looked blurred and confused in the morning mist grows ever clearer under the rays of the noon-day sun. It has that in it which ought to make a woman more thoughtful, broad-minded, earnest, logical, original, self-reliant and patient. If it does not then the soil is too barren for the growth of such sweet flowers, but at any rate the nature will be enriched under its influence, girlish thoughtlessness and frivolity slips off like an outer garment, and the true woman stands revealed, bright, earnest, tender, strong—not perfect, but longing to be and trying to be—a woman who has lived with children, beloved because she was loved, getting because she has given, growing because she has lived, developing because she has thought, happy because she has conferred happiness, good, or at least better, through trying to make others better.

No woman need be ashamed of enthusiasm in such a work, though her enthusiasm must always be tempered with discretion and earnestness. She must believe in her vocation with all her heart and foster the deep conviction that she has her hand on one of the levers which is going to move the world toward God's hope and thought of it. If we love the all-good first and best, our life-work, small or large next, and put into it all the grace and force of a sweet and strong womanhood, then and then only, can we draw others to a higher level than the one we stand upon, that

"The good begun by us may onward flow. In many a branching stream and wider grow."

Never tell us, then, dear masculine critics, that this sort of work will be wasted on our daughters should they marry instead of using it as a means of livelihood, but rather apply yourselves diligently to the creation of some sort of training school for young men, that the fathers of the future may keep pace in their development the future mothers.

This kindergarten work which we so prize and which we so commend to the study of women is not by any means a perfect thing as yet, but we feel that it is planted in the right soil and that it has the power to grow. It is full of eager life and aspiration and teachableness; it is often misunderstood, misinterpreted, misapplied, but its destiny is that of all truth—it may be delayed, it cannot be prevented.

The patient study of little children may not seem a brilliant vocation to the *fin de siècle* girl, but in the revolt of the daughters that forms the present theme of English and American literature you will seldom see any direct shirking or belittling of maternal responsibilities.

The "revolting daughter" wants to be free; she wants to ride and drive, hunt and fish, fight and preach, kill and cure, serve on a jury and vote for her candidate, but after all she seldom wants to be anything better than a woman, if there is anything better.

When I speak of the kindergarten as a school of life for women I am not regarding them to life spent in the nursery corner, I am only urging that the greatest of all subjects should not be excluded from their curriculum.

We have not as yet the ideal training school for women, nor have we the ideal kindergarten for little children, as Froebel meant it, partly because we have not

the ideal kindergartner who must first be the ideal woman. She, alas! is not born yet, though she is going to be sometime, and the kindergarten influence is one of the kind fairies who will lavish good gifts upon her when once she comes to the world.—Kate Douglass Wiggin in *Table Talk*.

## THE ROAD RACE.

Beardmore's Team Wins by Three Points Only.

The road race which took place last Saturday night resulted in a victory for B. F. Beardmore's team. It was thought there would be three teams in the race but satisfactory arrangements could not be made, so short was the notice given for the recruiting of the third. As a consequence the Philadelphia men that were to have formed a separate team, joined with the one captained by Beardmore.

The start was made at 7:15 p.m., Beardmore's team going out King and Crane's up Fort street. The first man home reached the starting point thirty-four minutes later. The condition of Fort street was against the team that started in that direction.

The two teams started at their respective places on Fort and King streets and at the word "go" started off at a leisurely pace. Crane's team was accompanied by D. Crozier and Beardmore's by P. Olmstead of the Philadelphia, as referees. The teams passed at the corner of Punahoa and Beretania streets. The numbers opposite the names of the following persons will indicate the order of reaching their respective goals:

## BEARDMORE'S TEAM.

W. Lyle.....	1
Beardmore.....	4
Peterson (Phil.).....	7
Sharkey (Phil.).....	8
Thompson (Phil.).....	9
Gay.....	12
Bolster.....	13
Jennings (Phil.).....	14
Gumper.....	16
Total.....	84

## CRANE'S TEAM.

P. Parker.....	2
C. Murray.....	3
V. Thrum.....	5
J. Thompson.....	6
G. White.....	10
S. Johnson.....	11
G. Price.....	15
S. Rosa.....	17
L. Singer.....	18
Total.....	87

As will be seen from the totals, the winning side gained the victory by but three points. Louis Singer, one of Crane's best men, was taken with a cramp while making a spurt for home, and was in consequence forced to leave the race.

Parker, Murray, Thrum and Thompson crossed the line each but a second or two behind the other, making one of the prettiest points of the race. All the way from Thomas Square, Parker and Murray each tried his best to outdo the other. When outside the Arlington, Parker made one of his famous spurts and came in a few feet ahead of Murray.

On consulting the time of the respective men as kept by Charles Long and George Angus, the starters and judges, it was found that the last man reached the starting-point forty-four minutes after leaving it, as opposed to the time of the first man, which was thirty-four. It is a fact worthy of mention that Parker came in but a few seconds behind Lyle, the first man back.

The former would undoubtedly have won the race for first place had it not been that he had a muddy grade to climb on Fort street.

The race was a success in every respect. Hundreds of people were out to witness it, and many expressed the hope that another would take place soon.

## LOST HIS DARLING.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Chinese Girl Is Missing.

Ah Chew, a Chinese fruit merchant of Nuuanu street, is in great tribulation over the mysterious disappearance of a thirteen-year-old Chinese girl from his household, where she has been employed as a nurse girl. Mr. Chew says the missing girl is intelligent and beautiful and that her absence from home is causing him much sorrow, even to the extent of ten dollars worth of it.

He has reported the loss of his darling at the police station and has requested the insertion of the following notice in the ADVERTISER: "To the public. Mr. Ah Chew, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, misses a thirteen-year-old girl, since 5:30 o'clock this morning (March 9, 1895). I will thank the man who is kind enough to give me back my darling; \$10 reward."

It is said that the native band still lives and that Professor Liborio is arranging for a public concert shortly.

## FROM THE OLA A DISTRICT.

One of the Oldest Residents in Town.

## THE RAINFALL NOT UP TO AVERAGE

Olaa Planters Are Not Jealous, but on the Contrary Are Willing to Disseminate Any Information in Their Possession General Notes on Coffee.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, one of the Olaa coffee growers, arrived in Honolulu by the Kinau yesterday afternoon. He is down for a short visit to his friends. In an interview with the gentleman last evening, a representative of this paper was given many points of interest relating to that district.

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FOREIGN MAIL

## EXPORTS.

Per bark Planter, for San Francisco, Mar. 9—15,000 bags sugar.  
Per s.s. Wm Bowden, for San Francisco, Mar. 9—28,320 bags sugar.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Arr. at Honol. 120	Leave Honolulu	Arrive San Francisco or Vancouver	On or about
Australia . . . . .	Mar. 14	Australia . . . . .	Mar. 20
Australia . . . . .	Mar. 18	Peru . . . . .	March 21
Mowers . . . . .	Mar. 21	Warrinno . . . . .	Apr. 1
China . . . . .	April 2	Alameda . . . . .	Apr. 4
Australia . . . . .	Apr. 8	Australia . . . . .	Apr. 13
Arava . . . . .	Apr. 11	Gaelic . . . . .	Apr. 21
Warrinno . . . . .	Apr. 21	Mowers . . . . .	May 2
Coptic . . . . .	April 30	Marpo . . . . .	May 2
Australia . . . . .	May 3	Australia . . . . .	May 8
Alameda . . . . .	May 9	China . . . . .	May 20
Mowers . . . . .	May 24	Australia . . . . .	May 30
Australia . . . . .	May 27	Warrinno . . . . .	June 1
City Peking . . . . .	June 1	Australia . . . . .	June 17
Marpiso . . . . .	June 6	Coptic . . . . .	June 24
Australia . . . . .	June 21	Australia . . . . .	June 27
Warrinno . . . . .	June 24	Alameda . . . . .	July 2
Arena . . . . .	July 4	Mowers . . . . .	July 15
Australia . . . . .	July 15	Peking . . . . .	July 17
Mowers . . . . .	July 24	Australia . . . . .	July 20
Coptic . . . . .	July 10	Maripo . . . . .	July 25
Australia . . . . .	Aug. 1	Warrinno . . . . .	Aug. 1
Australia . . . . .	Aug. 9	Belge . . . . .	Aug. 9
City Peking . . . . .	Aug. 10	Australia . . . . .	Aug. 14
Warrinno . . . . .	Aug. 24	Arena . . . . .	Aug. 22
Marpiso . . . . .	Aug. 29	Mowers . . . . .	Aug. 31
Australia . . . . .	Sept. 2	Rio Janeiro . . . . .	Sept. 2
Coptic . . . . .	Sept. 19	Australia . . . . .	Sept. 7
Mowers . . . . .	Sept. 24	Alameda . . . . .	Sept. 19
Arena . . . . .	Sept. 26	Warrinno . . . . .	Oct. 2
Australia . . . . .	Sept. 30	Australia . . . . .	Oct. 2
Australia . . . . .	Oct. 21	China . . . . .	Oct. 6
Warrinno . . . . .	Oct. 24	Maripo . . . . .	Oct. 17
Alameda . . . . .	Oct. 24	Mowers . . . . .	Nov. 1
China . . . . .	Oct. 29	Coptic . . . . .	Nov. 6
Australia . . . . .	Nov. 15	Warrinno . . . . .	Dec. 2
Mowers . . . . .	Nov. 24	City Peking . . . . .	Dec. 6
Coptic . . . . .	Nov. 28	Arena . . . . .	Dec. 24
Warrinno . . . . .	Dec. 24	Mowers . . . . .	Dec. 28

1896.

## Meteoro logical Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
830 20 30 30 19	61	70 00	52	38	26	14	10	1	1
4 30	5 1	6 1	7 1	8 1	9 1	10 1	11 1	12 1	13 1
11 1 20 20 20	51	71	81	91	101	111	121	131	141
Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
780 08 29 31	51	76	78	77	83	85	86	87	88
Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
820 08 29 31	59	79	74	74	85	85	85	85	85
Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

## Tides, Sun and Moon.

March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Last quarter of the moon on the 17th, at 7 h. 0 m. p.m.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Men of War.

U.S. S. Philadelphia. Cotton 21

MERCHANTMAN.

(111) does not include coast.

Sch. Norma, Swenson, Claxton, B.C.

Bark Sumatra, Berry, Bilo.

Sch. King Cyrus, Christiansen, Newcastle.

Bark Amelia, Ward, Port Blakely.

Ship H. Glade, Berckens, Liverpool.

Am sch. Golden Shore, Henderson, N.Y.

Bark Archer, Calhoun, Nainao, B.C.

B. Robert Sudden, Birkenhol, Newcastle.

Bk S. Allen, Thompson, San Francisco.

Bk C. D. Bryant, Jacobson, San Francisco.

Ship Charmer, Holmes, San Francisco.

Sch. W. Dimon, Nitson, San Francisco.

Sch. Kahlui, Tyson, Kahului.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels. Where from Due

Sch. Maid of Orleans, S.F. Feb. 25

Bark Harry Horse, Newcastle Mar. 2

Sch. Transit S.F. Mar. 2

Sch. Edward May Boston Mar. 16

STORY OF THE DAY.

Star Kabuhui, Tyson, for San Francisco, at 10 a.m.

Star Clandine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.

Star Kinai, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Star Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Makaweli.

Star Iwalani, Freeman, for Kahului at 5 p.m.

Star Mikahala, Haglund, for Kahului at 5 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY March 8

Star Kinai, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui.

Star Pele, Brown, from circuit of Oahu.

Star Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kahului.

Star Iwalani, Freeman, for Kahului at 5 p.m.

DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY March 8

Star Mikahala, Haglund, for Kahului.

Star Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kahului.

Star Iwalani, Freeman, for Kahului at 5 p.m.

BATTING, Mar. 8

Bark Planter, Dow, for San Francisco.

Star Wm Bowden, Fijer, for San Francisco.

Star Wm Bowden, Smythe, for Honokon.

Star Pele McAllister, for Makaweli.

MONDAY, Mar. 11.

Star Kaha Brown, for circuit of Oahu.

Star Pele, Peterson for Kahului.

Star Lele, Weller for Hawaii.

IMPORTS.

Per bark Anna Mar. 9—420,426 ft. R

N.W. 60,000 ft. T.A. 60,000 packets 10,000 lbs., 400 lbs. sugar.

## Telephones in Europe.